



## THE CHRONICLE &amp; DIRECTORY FOR 1874.

NOW ON SALE.

THIS work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is now on sale. It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete and accurate.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1874" has been further augmented by a

CHINESE LITHOGRAPH.

## PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON, THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

THE VARIOUS HOUSE YARDS (Designed expressly for this Work).

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and the COASTS OF CHINA;

THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

Besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

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## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 3RD, 1874.

It is somewhat annoying for those who have indulged in a variety of speculations as to the reasons for the degradation of PRINCE KUNG, to learn that he has been as unexpectedly restored to favour. The circumstance interferes in a most unpleasant manner with the symmetry of speculations as to the cause of the step taken by the Emperor, and must leave those best able to form judgments on such matters greatly at sea in their bearing. To foreigners it seems altogether unaccountable that a potentate should take a fancy into his head to degrade his most important adviser, and within a few days after his mind and restore him to his dignities. Something of course, may be put down to the capriciousness of a young despot, who, new to power, may not be overwise in his exercise. But even allowing for this, it still seems difficult to account for his taking a step of so important a character, and we are justified in believing that he must have had some motive for his action, however inadequate. It is possible, however, that we may be attaching too much importance to the matter, judging of it as we can only do in the absence of any reliable information as to the actual facts from our own standard. In any foreign country an indignity would certainly not be offered to an important public functionary, especially a member of the reigning family, without some very good cause; but in China a very different state of things may prevail. Many movements such as that under consideration are really the result only of what are simply palace rows. Some petty disagreement among the great people around the Dragon Throne may be sufficient to cause degradations or exaltations which, to the outside world seem to be the result of important political considerations. Some acts, such as for example, some years ago that of receiving into favour a celebrated old Mandarin of the name of WO-SI, have been found after a time by those able to obtain tolerably reliable information to have had no more important origin. Old WO-SI, who has died since the time we speak of, was a conservative of the old school, and was known to be perfectly rabid against foreigners, but contrary to general speculation, his restoration to favour did not have any noticeable political effects—so that it is reasonable to suppose that political matters had not much to do with it. This may possibly be the case also with regard to PRINCE KUNG, and if such is the fact, the action of the Emperor will not appear in so unaccountably a capricious light as upon the supposition that political motives were at the bottom of the step taken. However this may be, we think for the reasons stated, when commenting on PRINCE KUNG's degradation, it is a matter of congratulation that he has been restored to power. It is not much that we can hope for from Peking under any circumstances, but it is likely, as far as we can carry on relations satisfactorily at all, that we shall be able to do so better with PRINCE KUNG possessed of his old power, than it would be possible to do if he were degraded from his position. On the whole he has been, more in advance than the average of mandarins of the Capital, and a diminution of his influence would to some extent have been also a diminution of foreign influence with the Chinese Government.

A certain class of politicians at home have been itching fingers for laying contributions upon the Colonies. An "Ex M.P." writes to the leading journal and suggests that the Colonies should contribute towards the support of the British Navy, urging that "the Dutch Colonies pay for their ships no doubt British Colonies would be glad to contribute towards the naval expenditure, if by so doing, they could secure more frequent visits from the squadrons and at times stationary ships." The Spectator in commenting upon this suggestion expresses a doubt both of the justice

and wisdom of the proposal, as the Home Government claim the exclusive right of deciding the foreign policy of the Empire, and under such circumstances, it would be hard if the Colonies should be called upon to defend the Empire by land and sea, as well. The view of the subject is not only worth the regard of the question of contributing to the navy, but it pretty well sums up the most valid objections which have from time to time been urged against the system of placing the Colonies under military control. This has repeatedly been a strong subject of complaint in Hongkong, and upon precisely the grounds which the Spectator sees apply against the system generally. Hongkong happens to be favoured by being selected as a suitable station for a regiment to be in readiness in case anything should arise in China calling for their services. The soldiers are no more wanted for Hongkong than for Canton, Foochow or Shanghai, but this place happens to rejoice in being a British Colony—the only spot in these quarters on which the regiment may be stationed. In a political point of view, the Colony has only a partial interest in the regiment. It would not be entirely safe for Hongkong—in common with the other places where British subjects are resident, to be without any troops within a reasonable distance—but the safety we derive from this is only from the moral effect which is produced upon China generally by this standing reminder that we are prepared to defend ourselves if necessary. In this respect the treaty ports do not actually more benefit from the troops than Hongkong does; as we have here a large Police Force, and are not in any way dependent upon the Chinese officials for the maintenance of order; whereas at the ports, it is only by a strong conviction on the part of the native officials that if they do not afford some kind of protection to foreigners they will be involved in difficulties if not in war, that the safety of foreigners can be secured—and there is no question that the presence of a regiment in Hongkong contributes largely to bring about this result. It is the whole status and prestige of Great Britain in China that is involved in the question—and yet, while the unlucky little Colony of Hongkong is called upon to pay a Military Contribution of twenty thousand pounds annually, the ports do not contribute a farthing. This palpable injustice has been the subject of much complaint, and it is clear that any attempt to raise a naval contribution from the Colonies would be still more amenable to this charge of injustice, as the forces would be the means of generally carrying out the foreign policy of Great Britain, and would rarely be applied to further the special advantage of the Colonies which contributed the amounts. This would be especially the case in Hongkong, the naval forces stationed at which place would only be wanted in case of disturbance at the ports which would not contribute, and which are quite as well able to bear a share of such expense as Hongkong. It is only to be hoped that should the suggestion of the "Ex M.P." ever be acted upon, some more equitable basis will be found for determining the amount which Hongkong should pay than that which has been acted upon in the case of the Military Contribution.

As many of our readers have expressed a desire to forward home an account of the latest particular concerning the Typhoon by the outgoing French mail, we reproduce the main facts which have since come to light, in a colored form, for our Extra copies of this paper can be obtained upon application at the office.

The British bark *Louis & Rose*, was sold by auction yesterday, by Mr. Armstrong, and realized \$3,500.

We remind our readers that Professor Vauk's opening performance is to take place this evening.

In the list of passengers per P. M. steamer Nevada, from Yokohama, published yesterday, the name of R. W. D. Newall was omitted.

We have much satisfaction in directing attention to the admirable conduct of Inspector Burns during the late typhoon, the details of which are given in the Police Reports to-day.

We are glad to learn that one of the non-commissioned members has given notice of voluntary service in Council with reference to the management of the First Brigade, in connection, we understand, with the omission to give the alarm of fire on the night of the Typhoon.

We are glad to learn that Inspector Grimes and Sergeant Miller rendered signal service during the recent hurricane. When the storm was at its highest they assisted in landing the crew from the bark *Zeus & Rose*. They also, in great exertion, and with no little danger, rescued about fifty seamen of all nationalities from drowning, and rendered valuable assistance in the recovery of bodies and the burial there of, by steam of ten coolies and the men he had with him the bodies were buried as soon as found. There were two Sibley constables at Hongkong and P.C. Manly, who had buried about twenty bodies themselves, and with assistance buried forty more. In reference to the junk *Jung Hing*, a man brought a gun to the station, but had an endorsement of Mr. Smith, the Regent, to release the gun to the police to rescue the bodies. P.C. McDonald and a junkman went with them. They got out two bodies and took them away. They wanted to take away horses, but he would not allow that till some responsible person could be got, as he had reason to believe that there was a great deal of property on the junk. On the 26th, and the instant two constables were present, he got the force of the station to pull the junk ashore, and beyond all that, the public have nothing to do with the disease, not forward either by the Governor under Mr. Austin's name or by others. All they have to do with is Mr. Deane's own excuse, and that simply is, in his own words, that he would have been guilty of the most wanton rashness if I had ventured the lives of the crew in that boat, and he had not been compelled to do so.

Another conference of the proprietors of steamship lines between this port and New York was held to-day on the competition question. There were hopes of a settlement, but nothing definite is stated as the result of the meeting.

From the whole tone of "Fair Play's" letter I feel confident that he does not half the story. The bark *Zeus*, although she claims them as "home," he writes in complete ignorance of custom when he tries to throw the odium of incompetency upon the responsible authority. The regulation of steamship lines is the Civil Service, in all cases, and the owners act without their requisition. In this case they received no notice whatever, and it is said Col. Smith is highly indignant at the way things were managed, and had he would have turned out his men immediately on receiving proper notice.

Mr. Deane would not doubt (as) intend to get a trial by jury, if he could, and he has a great many friends in the community, and he has the right to do so.

He is a man of great influence, and he has a great many friends in the community, and he has the right to do so.

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## Extracts.

## POSSESSION.

A Poet loved a Star  
And it whirled a Star  
Being so fair, why art thou, love, so fair?  
Or why so fair, who shines so brightly,  
O beauty won't impress,  
O might I to this beaming broid.  
But clay I am, and then die, that's all.  
That star her Poet's love,  
So wily was made human.  
And leaving for his sake her heaven above,  
His Star, stoope'd earthward, and became a Woman.  
"Then who hast wond' and hast power,  
My lover answer, which was her,  
The Star's heart, or the Woman's breast?"  
"I miss from heaven," the man replied.  
"A light that drew my spirit to it."  
And to the man the woman sighed  
"I miss from earth a poet."

Fables in Song.

## NAZARETH.

We were surprised to find how large and well-built a city it is, its very white flat-roofed houses covering a considerable area, partly in the valley, and partly on the declivity of a very steep hill, and overlooking a more numerous population, and with a more thriving people than any we had seen since we left Damascus. The situation of Nazareth is very peculiar and very picturesque; it lies in a kind of amphitheatre, completely shut in by mountains which for the most part are barren, bare, and bleak, and so by contrast throw into greater prominence the fertile oasis they enclose. This striking position of the famous city has given rise to much poetical description. One writer maintains that it lies like an egg in the hollow of a nest, while fifteen swelling hills crowd around on all sides to hedge in, and effectually protect it from every rough wind. Another has described it as a "rich and beautiful spot in the midst of barren mountains, which form an enclosure for the city, by rising around it like the edge of a shell to guard it against intrusion." Another more poetically likens it to a rose; and declares that the many hills around are like the petals which enclose the galaxy; and almost all are enthusiastic in praise of its general well-to-do appearance. "Pilgrimage through Palestine," by Rev. A. O. Smith, M.A.

## BYRON AND HIS MOTHER.

Whether Byron loved his mother may be doubted, but it is certain that he treated her with respect and deference. He repaired Newstead Abbey and placed her in it when he went abroad, and he frequently wrote to her as the Honourable Mrs. Byron, a title to which she had no claim. She was proud of his genius, and read with eagerness all that she saw about him in print. When he returned to England after his two years' travel she was anxious to see him. He wrote from his hotel in London that he would soon see her, and in the postscript of his note said—"You will consider Newstead as your house, and not mine, and only as a visitor." Superstitious at all times, she remarked to her waiting-woman when she read the note, "If I should be dead before Byron comes down, what a strange thing it would be." The strange thing came to pass; and was brought about by a fit of rage into which she was thrown by reading over her upholsterers' bills. Byron received notice of her illness, and started instantly to her, but arrived too late. She had breathed her last.

"My poor mother died yesterday!" he wrote to his friend Pigot, "and I am on my way from town to attend her to the family vault. I heard one day of her illness, the next of her death. Thank God, her last moments were most tranquil. I am told she was in little pain, and not aware of her situation. I now feel the truth of Mr. Gray's observation, that 'we can only have one mother.'"

Byron was deeply touched by his mother's death, and the night after he reached Newstead was heard by her waiting-woman sighing heavily in the room where her body lay. She entered, and found him sitting in the dark beside the bed. When the expression with him on the weakness of giving way to grief, he burst into tears, and exclaimed, "Oh, Mrs. By, I had but one friend in the world, and she gone!"

On the morning of the 26th of January, 1846, he died at Newstead, and was buried in the church of St. Mary Magdalene, Blackwell, near Queen's Square, London.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, Alfred D. Metal, of 10, Upper Thame Street, London, exhibited a model of the "Blackwell" for the marked superiority of his products. A special Medal for "The Blackwell" was awarded him.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

17, 180, Hongkong, 20th May, 1874.

## Insurances.

THE SWISS LLOYDS TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY, WINTERTHUR.

Subscribed Capital \$1,000,000  
Cessation with French Lloyd, Paris, \$1,000,000  
AND WITH  
French Company, Paris, \$1,000,000  
\$3,000,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, Current Rates, allowing a Brokerage of 4%, on Books of Singapore, and of 5% on the Books of Hongkong.

OFFICE—Yew Kee, No. 39, Wing-Look Street, HONGKONG.

1428, Hongkong, 1st September, 1874.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Pistols, Winchester Repeating Arms and Pistols, and other Arms and Ammunition.

ON POINT'S BRITISH AND FRENCH POWDER COMPANY, HONGKONG.

1043, Hongkong, 1st September, 1874.

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